

Q. # 1884

Evidentiary Document No. 5245.

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OCEAN ISLAND WAR CRIMES

Exhibit "A"

I, SX 10334 Major Douglas John McBain of Army Headquarters, Melbourne, make oath and say:

1. I am an officer of the Australian Military Forces.
2. Annexed hereto and marked Exhibit ' ' is a true copy of The Interrogation of KABUNARE on which I have in my custody in the course of my duties.
3. The original above mentioned document cannot be made available immediately as it is required for trials of minor war criminals.

Sworn before me at Melbourne)
this 27th day of May, 1946) Signed Douglas McBain, Major

(signed) W. Bunsell Capt.
An Officer of the
Australian Military Forces.

EXHIBIT 'A'

INTERROGATION OF KABUNARE

My name is KABUNARE and I am a native of NIKUNAI ISLAND. I am 28 years of age and single. I signed on with the British Phosphate Commissioners during the "TRIESTA" recruit at OMOTOA ISLAND about 18 months before the Japanese came to OCEAN IS.

2. My work on OCEAN IS before the Japanese came was on the cableway.
3. During the Japanese occupation I was employed as a fisherman and lived at TABWEWA Village. We fished from early in the morning until about 3 pm. Usually two men per canoe. The Japanese collected all the fish, but only occasionally gave us a little for our own use. Sometimes the Japanese came down to the shore to meet us coming in but usually we took the fish up to them. The Japanese to whom I took the fish was ("OCHISAN" - phoenetic spelling). If we did not catch any fish we were slapped on the face.
4. I knew NABETARI who was also a fisherman. I did not hear that he was planning to escape, but I heard after he had gone. I heard that three canoes had got away and thought that the Japanese would catch them.
5. There were no Europeans alive when NABETARI left OCEAN IS.
6. The Europeans I remember on the Island were Mr. CARTWRIGHT who died of malnutrition, Mr. COLE, Mr. THIRD, Mr. MERCEK, Father PUJEEET and the Brother. I do not know where Mr. CARTWRIGHT was buried.

7. I once saw Mr. COLE outside his house at TABEWA working in the garden. He was weeding around the "Boi" plant. We were not allowed to speak to the Europeans.

8. I heard from TEIERU who had escaped with NABETARI that Mr. COLE was killed by stabbing with a knife while he was asleep in his house at TABEWA. TEIERU also told me that MR. MERCER died of sickness and that Father PUJEBET went into hospital for an abdominal operation. He also told me that Mr. THIRD and the Brother were injected by the number two doctor (ARAHESHO).

9. About five months before the end of the war our section of fishermen at TABEWA was transferred to UMA village. We were not told why we were transferred to UMA village. There were only three of us at TABEWA - myself ERIM and ABERAM.

10. At UMA we joined the fishing section there. The names of the boys there were - ERIU, MITIRE, TUWEWI, TEBOITABU, BAITAU, BUARAKI, URIAM, TETEKKA, ANGKAM, ABA, BANEI and MAORI. We all lived in one European house up behind the Billiard Room. We fished from early in the morning, sometimes as early as 3 am until afternoon.

11. One evening "OSAKISO" (phoenetic) the Japanese who was in charge of the fishermen came into our house and told us that next morning we were to come back early from fishing, about nine or ten o'clock.

12. MAORI and I came back from fishing about 7 am the next morning. The rest came back about nine o'clock. We came back early because we had a lot of fish, then we all went to our quarters.

13. Somewhere after nine o'clock "OSAKISO" shouted out from the Billiard Room for all us fishermen to come down. We all came down and gathered beside the road at the Billiard Room. When we got there we found all the other boys on the Island already gathered there. There would be over a hundred.

14. We were all paraded in about five lines along the road. Some of the Japanese were gathered there when we arrived. There would be about 6. "SUKAISO" (Phoenetic) the No. 3 Commander spoke to us through OSAKISO the interpreter. He stood upon the verandah with the other five Japanese. He told us that the war is over but that we must still work for a while, and then the Japanese would be going away and leaving us here. Then we were told to go back to our houses.

15. We were too scared to show our happiness, so just bowed our heads and went to our house. Then we laughed and talked of the good news in our house.

16. We stayed in our house all the rest of the day and prepared our fishing gear for the next day. We were not allowed to go out and OSAKISO was angry if anyone asked permission to go out.

17. Next morning MAORI and I and everyone else went out fishing as usual while it was still dark. MAORI and I came back very early about eight o'clock because we had a lot of fish. The others came back about nine o'clock, they were earlier than usual too, because they had caught a lot of fish.

18. When we arrived back all the natives and a lot of the Japanese soldiers were gathered in the same place as we were gathered the previous day. The native soldiers were told to hand in their uniforms and arms. They handed them all in to the Billiard Room. The native soldiers had marched in, in their respective groups under their Japanese Leader.

19. Then OSAKISO called us from our house to come down to the road by the Billiard Room again. We came down and joined in the parade. SUKAIISO spoke to us all again. He told us we were going to change over the sections again now. OSAKISO then divided us up into our new sections as instructed by SUKAIISO. Our section was the last to be divided up.

20. The first section of about fifteen men was for BUKINTERIKE. One soldier went with them and they marched away. The second section of about fifteen men was for TABWEWA. One soldier went with them and they marched away. I would know the faces of each of the soldiers who went with these two groups. The third group was a bigger group, about 30 or 40 and was for TABIANG. One soldier marched away with them too. The fourth group was also about 30 or 40 and was for the Chinese Location. One soldier went with them. This last is the Toddy Cutter's group.

21. I was in the fifth group of eight men. We were to go to ETAN BANABA and marched away with one soldier in charge. I do not know the name of this soldier, but would recognise him. There were still some natives left when we marched away.

22. We marched through below the Chinese quarters and above the Pastor's House and then through to the Police lines. The soldier in front with us behind.

23. When we arrived at the Police lines we saw a lot of Japanese soldiers in their quarters. They were all inside their houses. The Japanese soldier in charge of us told us to sit down in a line and then told us to face towards the East. Then he took out a little book from his pocket and asked us in turn how old we were. As each man told him how old he was the soldier wrote in his book. That was all we were asked.

24. When the soldier had almost finished writing down the ages, a (SHOTAISO) came up with another soldier from behind us and walked

out in front of us. The (SHOTAISO) drew his sword and revolver, and the soldier drew a revolver and both pointed them at us. They did not speak to us, but called out for some more soldiers to come out. Each soldier stood in front of one man with the bayonet pointing at his stomach about six inches away.

25. Without anything being said, the soldier who had lead us up tied each man's hands in order with some string he had in his pocket. It was twine that is used for making rope. My hands were tied very tight. There was a length of rope left over loose after tying each man's hands.

26. Then the (SHOTAISO) spoke to the soldier who had tied our hands and the soldier told us to stand up. Then the soldier gathered up all the long ends of rope so we could not run away.

27. Then the (SHOTAISO) walked beside our group as we started walking down towards TABIANG Village. The soldier holding the ropes behind us and the other eight soldiers behind him. The one who had had the pistol with the (SHOTAISO) stayed in the Police lines. All still had their bayonets ready as they filed down the track behind us.

28. We stopped by the engine room for about three minutes while the (SHOTAISO) spoke to the men in the Power House. I do not know what they were talking about.

29. Then we walked on down the track across the road and on down to the cliffs below TABIANG Village.

30. When we got to the cliff the soldier released the strings and told us to line up on the edge of the cliff and squat down close together. Then our eyes were tied up with cloth. The same man who had tied our hands tied the blindfold on us. Then I could hear movements behind and felt as though the soldiers were behind us. I was the second man to have my eyes tied up.

31. FALAILIVA was the first man to be tied and was on my left. He said to me "Are you ready?" and I replied "Yes I am ready to die". Then FALAILIVA asked "You remember God?" and I replied "Yes I remember."

32. Then everything was quiet for a moment, then I fell over the cliff. I did not try to, but just fell. Almost at the same time I heard a scream and someone fell on top of me. I think it was FALAILIVA. I heard others fall, but no more screams. Then I heard a lot of shots fired. FALAILIVA was still on top of me and some of the bullets I could hear were close to me.

33. This was about three or four o'clock in the afternoon. The water kept breaking over us, but I could breathe as the water receded each time. I could see a little bit out of my left eye past

the blindfold, but I did not look up. I stayed there without moving until I thought the Japanese had gone. Then I bit FALAILIVA'S shoulder to see if he was still alive. He was still lying partly on top of me. FALAILIVA did not cry out so I knew he was dead.

34. I stayed about an hour in the water until I thought the Japanese would be gone, then I got up and went over to a sharp piece of the cliff where I cut the binding from my wrists. Then I removed the blindfold. Then I went round all the other bodies to see if any were alive. They were all dead and I looked at each man's face. There was a lot of blood about. I cannot say how all were killed, but I remember FALAILIVA had a wound in his left side, and blood was coming from it. UEANTEITI had a bullet hole in his head.

34. I stayed about on

35. After I found they were all dead, I looked for a place to hide and found a cave where I hid myself. I stayed in this cave all night.

36. The next morning I saw some of the bodies floating outside the cave. They were all swelled up bodies then. Two of the bodies washed into the entrance of the cave. I did not touch them and stayed inside the cave and only pēped outside.

37. About the middle of the day I heard the roar of a plane flying very low; I could hear the plane flying round for about half an hour or an hour. I did not see the plane and stayed in the cave.

38. After the plane left I could hear footsteps over the top of the cave and I could hear voices through one of the holes leading in behind the cave. Then I saw some Japanese soldiers walking along the reef. The tide was right out, just starting to come in. Some of the soldiers came by my cave. Two of them dragged one body out to the reef, then came back and dragged another body out to where there was deep water. I could not see them all the time from my cave and think they made other trips for the other bodies.

39. I did see these two soldiers make two trips. I saw two canoes each with two Japanese in them come in to pick up the bodies, from the soldiers who dragged them out to the reef. There was a launch too. Both the canoes and the launch came from the direction of TABWEWA. The canoes being paddled close inshore and the launch moving slowly further out. The canoes towed the bodies out to the launch.

40. Then the canoes paddled back towards TABWEWA and the launch went further out to sea.

41. I do not remember anything else that day.

42. I stayed in the cave this night.

43. Next day, I do not remember anything except hearing the flatcar moving along the rails.

44. That evening about seven or eight o'clock I left the cave to search for young coconuts and to find a new hiding place inland. While I was up the tree two Japanese came along poling a flat car towards TABWEWA and I stayed hidden up in the tree until they had gone.

45. Then I went to look for a hiding place and found a good bangabanga above the Police lines and I hid there. By then it would be early the next morning.

46. I stayed in hiding in this bangabanga until the day I met the two Gilbertese (2nd. Dec. 1945).

47. I used to go out at night and gather food, young coconuts and old coconuts and water.

48. Sometimes I came out and climbed a tall teitai tree to look round and see if any ships were about. I did not see the warship come but I saw some other ships. I thought they were more Japanese ships.

49. I saw the Union Jack flying from the staff in the Police lines but thought it was another Japanese trick, so did not go near.

50. I heard the bugler every day too, but I thought it was a Japanese too, because the Japanese had a lot of bugles.

51. One day while I was up the teitai tree I saw a motor car different from the Japanese kind and the people in it did not look like Japanese so I came down from the tree and hid by the road to wait for the motor car to come back.

52. I waited two or three hours, but the motor car did not come back. Then I heard the tinkle of bottles and saw two men. One I thought a native Gilbertese, but the other I thought Japanese, because he was wearing Japanese clothing and shoes. The one wearing the sulu and carrying the toddy bottles I knew was Gilbertese and I thought he spoke in Gilbertese.

53. After they had passed by I made up my mind for sure they were Gilbertese so followed them silently. When I got up close behind them I was sure they were Gilbertese, so I greeted them "Kam na mauri" (Greeting.) They seemed frightened of me for a minute and asked me where I had come from. I told them I had been here all

the time and was the remaining man of the killing. I asked "Where are the Japanese"? They told me the Japanese had all gone and that they had come on the second labour recruit.

54. They asked where I had hidden all the time and I showed them. When I changed from my napkins into my sulu which I had hidden in the hole.

55. I thanked the hole for saving my life and then came down to the Police lines and TEAUOKI took me to the District Commissioner.

I swear the above to be attnue correct statement of the facts.

(SGD) KABUNARE

Witnesses R. W. WAKEFIELD - OCEAN ISLAND
 TEAUOKI - OCEAN ISLAND

This is the document marked Exhibit 'A' referred to in the Affidavit of SX10334, Maj. D.J. McBain, A.H.Q. sworn before me this 27th day of May, 1946, as being produced and shown to him at this time of his swearing his said Affidavit.

(Sgd) W. BUNSELL Capt.

カブナシ、訊問書

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Ex 1774

私、名「カブナシ」デアル。而シテ私ハニクナク島ノ住民デアル。私ハニハオデ独身デアル。私ハ日本軍がオーシヤニ島ニ到来スル約十八箇月前オニニ島ニ於テドリエタ新雇用期間ニ付テ英國燐酸委員ニ雇用署名ヲナシタ。

ニ、日本軍ノ到来スル以前、私ノ仕事ハ海底電信線ニ関スル事デアル。

三、日本軍ノ占领期間私ハ漁夫トシテ雇ヒタラシメ村落ニ住ニテ居タ。吾々ハ早朝ヨリ午後三時迄普通一隻ノ「カス」ニ二人宛テ乗リ込ミタ。

日本人總テ「魚ヲ集メ取タ」極ク稀ニ吾々自身便用ニ少シ許リ安ニ事モアル。アル場合日本人が直接我々來ルヲ迎ヘ、海岸ニ來ル事モアルが普通ハ彼等ニ我々が魚ヲ持ツテ行ク事ニナリテ居タ。私が魚ヲ持ツテ行クヤツタ日本人「オケサシ」(意譯)ト言フ人デアル。若シ我々が魚ヲ捕ヘル事が出来ナカッタ場合頻々改メシタ。

四、私ハ又同じ漁夫デアツタ「ナベタリ」ナル者ヲ知リタ。私ハ彼が逃亡スル計画ヲニテ居タ事ハ知リタ。彼が逃亡ニテ後其ノ事ヲ知ツタ。私ハ三隻ノ「カス」が無フナツタ事ヲ聞タ。ソレヲ日本人がソレヲ取押ヘルヤト曰フタ。

五、「ナベタリ」が「オーシヤニ島」ヲ去ツタハ改メ日本人デ生キテ居ル者ニ居「カ」タ。

六、其島ヲ船覺エテ居ル改メ日本人榮養失調デ死亡シ「カートニスト氏」「コーン氏」「サーン氏」「マース氏」等不神ト修道僧ガアル。私ハ「カートニスト氏」が何処埋葬サレタカ知ラナイ。

七、私ハ「コーン氏」が「タナカ」ノ部、花園ニ居

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No 2

「ボイ」(音讀)、園り、雜草ヲ又イテ丹ニラ見タガ、其
 ハ吹置巴人ニ流シカレコトノ許サシナカシ。
 ハ「私ガ」テ「タリ」ト共ニ逃亡シタ「テイエル」カウ園イタ後
 テ「ルガ」コル氏、「カグウエ」私邸ニ於テ睡眠中ナリ
 フ「テ」突キ刺サシテ殺サシタ。「テイエル」ガ又私「マーサー氏」
 病死シ「フビ」神父、外科手術ヲ受ケル爲メ入院シタ事ヲ告ゲタ。
 彼「文」サド氏ト修業僧ハ「テ」号「醫師」(アラニヨ)ニ退却サシ
 タ事ヲ告ゲタ。
 九、新年迄「テ」身「テ」カ「テ」ハ、然レ「漢」部「ハ」テ「テ」移
 ニ移サシタ。
 我ハ「何」テ「テ」移ニ「テ」テ「何」テ「テ」テ「テ」テ「テ」
 ニ「テ」身「テ」テ「テ」ニ「テ」テ「テ」テ「テ」テ「テ」
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ニ歸ツタ。ソノ時、吾々ハ家ニ咲笑シ且コソ喜情ニイニトスニ
就テ語り合ツタ。

十六、吾々ハ其日ハソレカラズツト家ニ居テ次、日ノ澳陽具、
準備ニ敷主ヘタ。エタハ外出スル事ヲ許サシメ若シ誰ハ外
出許可ヲ願フト「オサキソ」ハ立腹シタ。

十六、次、朝「マオリ」ト私ト外ノ者ハ皆暗イ内カラ常ノ如ク
魚取りニ行ツタ。「マオリ」ト私ハ魚ガ多量ニ取レタ、デ、頃
大要早ク歸ツテ來タ。他ノ者ハ九時頃歸ツテ來タ。彼等モ
魚ガ多量ニ取レタ、デ平常ヨリ早ク歸ツテ來タ。

十八、吾々が歸ツテ來テ見ルト總ベテノ住民ハ日本兵ガ前日我
々が集合シタト同場所ニ集テ居タ。土着兵ハ彼等、制
服ト、武器ヲ差出ス可ク告ゲラレタ。彼等ハ總ベテ「王突
室」ヘ差出シタ。土着兵ハ彼等、日本人ノ班長、下ニ各自、
組ヲ作ツテ中ニ行進シテ行ツタ。

十九、ソノ時「オサキソ」ハ再ビ「王突室」、側ノ道路ニ下リテ
來ルマウニ我々ノ宿舍カラ呼シタ。

吾々ハ下リテ行列ニ參加シタ。「スカイソ」ハ再ビ吾々全部ヲ話
ラシタ。彼ハ今再ビ、組命ヲ変更スル旨ヲ告ゲ「オサキソ」ガ
其毎「スカイソ」ノ命令デ新ニ組命ヲナシ我々、組最後ニ組介
サレタ。

二十、約十五名ヨリナル第一組ハ「ブキンテリケ」ニ向フコトニナツタ。
一名ノ兵ガ引率シテ彼等ト一緒ニ行進シテ行ツタ。約十五名
ノ第二組ハ「グウエウア」ニ向ツタ。一人ノ兵ガ彼等ト同行ニ行進
シテ行ツタ。

私ハ此ニ組ハ「グループ」ト同行シタ兵士ノ顔ヲ知ツテ居ルツモリ
ダ。第三、グループハ三名乃至四名ヨリナル比較的天キナ
グループニテナツタ。而シテ「タビヤング」向ケ出發シタ。而シテ又
一名ノ兵ガ彼等ト同行シタ。第四組ハ又約三名乃至四名ヨリ

ナリ、「チャニースロタイモン」ニ向ケ出發シタ。一名ノ兵ガ同行
シ此、最後ノ組ハ「トディカッター」組ニナル。

三十一、私ハ八名ヨリナル第五組ニ居タ。吾々ハ「エタニナバ」ニ

向ケ入ノ兵ノ監視、下ニ行ク事ニナツタ。私ハコノ兵、名

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ニ歸ツタ。ソノ時、吾々ハ家ニ咲笑ニ且コ、妻ガ情ニイニースニ就テ語り合ツタ。

十六、吾々ハ其日ハソレカラスツト家ニ居テ夜、日ノ通陽具ノ準備ニ敷キヘタ。吾々ハ外ニ出スル事ヲ許サレズ若シ誰カハ外ニ出許可ヲ願フト「オサキソ」ハ立腹シタ。

十六、次、朝「マオリ」ト私ト外ノ者ハ皆暗イ内カラ常ノ如ク魚取リニ行ツタ。「マオリ」ト私ハ魚ガ多量ニ取レタ、デ、頃頃大要早ク歸ツテ來タ。他ノ者ハ九時頃歸ツテ來タ。彼等モ魚ガ多量ニ取レタ、デ平常ヨリ早ク歸ツテ來タ。

十八、吾々が歸ツテ來テ見ルト認ベテ、住民ト日本兵ガ前日我々が集合シタト同場所ニ集ツテ居タ。主著兵ハ彼等ヲ制服ト、武器ヲ差出ス可タ告ゲラレタ。彼等ハ總ベテ「王突室」ヘ差出シタ。主著兵ハ彼等、日本人、班長、下ニ各自ノ組ヲ作ツテ中ニ行進シテ行ツタ。

十九、ソノ時「オサキソ」ハ再ビ「王突室」ノ側ノ道路ニ下リテ來ルヤウニ我々ノ宿舍カラ呼シタ。

吾々ハ下リテ行列ニ参加シタ。「スカイソ」ハ同じ吾々全部ヲ話シタ。彼ハ今再ビ、組命ケヲ変更スル旨ヲ告ゲ「オサキソ」ガ其毎「スカイソ」ノ命令デ新ニ組命ヲナシ我々、組最後ニ組介サレタ。

二十、約十五名ヨリナル第一組ハ「ブギンテリケ」ニ向フコトニナツタ。一名、兵ガ引率シテ彼等ト一緒ニ行進シテ行ツタ。約十五名ノ第二組ハ「ダブウエウア」ニ向ツタ。一人、兵ガ彼等ト同行ニ行進シテ行ツタ。

私ハ此ノ二組「グループ」ト同行シタ兵士、頗ラ知ツテ居ルツモノダ。第三、「グループ」ハ三。名乃至四。名ヨリナル比較的天キナ「グループ」デアツタ。而シテ「タピアシグ」向ケ出發シタ。而シテ又一名ノ兵ガ彼等ト同行シタ。第四組ハ又約三。名乃至四。名ヨリ

ナリ、「タヤニースロクイニヨシ」ニ向ケ出發シタ。一名、兵ガ同行シ此ノ最後ノ組ハ「トデイカツター」組デアル。

二十一、私ハ八名ヨリナル第五組、中ニ居タ。吾々ハ「エタニババ」ニ向ケ人ノ兵ノ監視下ニ行ク事ニナツタ。私ハコノ兵、名

★

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前ハ知ラナイが判別スル事ハ出来ル。吾々が去ツタ時若干、住民が未ダ残ツテ居タ。

二十二、吾々が中國人區域、下ヲ通り牧師館、上ヲ通り而シテ敬言察線ヲ通ツテ行ツタ。兵が先ニ立チ吾々ハソノ後カラツイテ行ツタ。

二十三、吾々が敬言察線ニ到着シタ時、吾々ハ日本ノ兵隊が多数彼等ノ居住区域ニ居ルヲ見タ。彼ハ皆室内ニ居タ。吾々ノ班長デアル日本兵ハ一列ニテツテ腰ヲ下スコトヲ命ジ且東方ニ向フコトヲ命ジタ。ソウシテ彼ハポケットカラ一冊ノ小サナ手帳ヲ取リ出シ順々ニ我々が何オデアルカラ尋ネタ。各人ハ何オデアルカラ彼ニ告ゲ兵ハ彼ノ手帳ニソレヲ書イタ。ソレが吾々ノ尋ネラレタ總テデアツタ。

二十四、兵が殆ど年令ヲ書き終ツタ時一人、(シヨータイソー)が他ノ兵ト共ニ我々ノ後部カラヤツテ來テ吾々ノ前面ニ歩ミ出タ。(シヨータイソー)ハ劍ヲ拔キ連発拳銃ヲ出シタ。兵モ連発拳銃ヲ出シ拳銃ヲ吾々ノ方ニ向ケタ。彼等ハ我々ニ対シ何モ言ハセカッタ。シカシ更ニモツト兵隊達ニ出テ來ルヤウニ呼ビタ。

各兵ハ約六インチ許リ離シテ一人一人ノ腹ニ銃劍ヲ擬シテ立ツタ。二十五、何モ言ハズニ吾々ヲ引率シテ來タ兵ハ彼ノポケットニ所持シテ居タ繩ヲ順々ニ各人ノ手ヲ縛ツタ。ソレハ太繩ヲ造ル時ニ用ヒラレル撚リ繩デアツタ。私ノ両手ハシツカリト縛ラレタ。各人ノ両手ヲ縛ツテカラ或長サノ繩が弛ク残サレタ。

二十六、其ノ時(シヨータイソー)ハ吾々ノ手ヲ縛ツタ兵隊ニ対シ話ヲシタ。其兵隊ハ吾々ニ起立ヲ命ジタ。ソレカラ兵隊達ハ長イ繩ノ端ヲ全部集メテ持ツタノデ吾々ハ逃亡スル事ハ出来ナカッタ。

二十七、ソレカラ(シヨータイソー)ハ吾々が「タビヤング」村落ニ向ツテ歩イテ行ツタ時、吾々ノグループハ側面ヲ歩イテ居タ。兵が「グ」ヲ持ツテ吾々ノ後部ニ居リ又ソノ後部ニ八名ノ兵が續イタ。

(シヨータイソー)ト共ニ拳銃ヲ持ツタ兵隊ハ敬言察線ニ止マツタ。總テノ兵隊ハ尚吾々ノ背後カラ細道ニ列ヲナシ銃劍ヲ擬シテ

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居タ。

二十八、吾々六(三ヨ一タノソ)が發電所、中ノ人達ニ話ラスル間三分間程機関室ノ側ニ立チ止ツテモタガ彼等が何ノ話ヲシテモタカ私ハ知ラナイ。

二十九、吾々ハ道路ヲ横切リドントニ細道ヲ下リテ「タビヤング」村落ノ下ニ位スル断崖ニ向ケ下リテ行ツタ。

三十、吾々が崖ニ到達シタ時兵ハ捕縄^ハズシタ。而シテ崖ノ端ニ列ヲ作ツテ端坐スルヤウニ命ジタ。ソレカラ吾々、眼ガ布デ縛ラレタ。吾々ノ手ヲ縛ツタ同ジ人間ガ吾々ニ眼隠シラシタ。其ノ時其背後ニ何カ動靜ノアルヲ聞ク事ガ出来タ。而シテ兵隊達ガ其背後ニ居ル事ヲ感じタ。私ハ第三番目ニ眼ヲ縛ラレタ。

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三十一「アライリグ」ハ最初ニ目隠シラサレタ男デ私
ノ左側ニ居タ。彼ハ私ニ覺悟ハ出来タクト聞イタ、
デ、~~然レ~~又覺悟ハ出来タクト答ヘタ。ソノ時
「アライリグ」ハ神ヲ想起ニ居ルヤト問フタ、
デ然リ、私ハ想起ニ居ルト答ヘタ。

三十二ソレカラ「アユルモノ」ハ一瞬ニ一ニトミテ居タ。ソ
レカラ私ハ聲カラ落テタ。私ハ自分デ落テ傷トミ
タノデハナイガ唯落テタ、ダタ。殆ドソレト同時
ニ私ハ叫ビ声ヲ聞イタ。ソウニテ誰カが私ノ上ニ落テ
タ。私ハ其ハ「アライリグ」デタクト想フ。

私ハ他ノ者が落テルノヲ聞イタ。併ニモウ叫ビ声ヲ
聞カナカッタ。其ノ時多數ノ銃声ヲ聞イタ。ア
「アライリグ」ハ尚私ノ上ニアツタ。ソウニテ私ノ頭ヲミ
テ出来タ銃声ノ彈ハ私ノ近ウニアツタ。

三十三コレハ千度千度ノ三時カ四時頃デアツタ。海水
が吾々ノ上ニ碎ケツツケタが私ハ海水が退フ毎
呼吸スル事が出来タ。私ハ眼隠シテ通ニテ左眼
デ少しばかり見エ事が出来タ。デモ私ハ上ヲ見ル事
ヲミナカッタ。私ハ日本人が居ナノナルマデ動キナ
イデ其處ニ居タ。ソレカラ彼が生キテナルカ否カラ
確カスルナニ私「アライリグ」ニ用ヲ命ジタ。彼尚然

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上ニ横ハツテ居ヌ。別ニ叫ビモミナインデ、私ハ彼ガ死ニテ居ルノヲ知ツ。

三十四、私ハ日本人ガセツテテラウト思フ迄水、中一時間許リ居テソレカラカチ上ツテ産ノ其頭ニ登ツテ行ツテソノ窓角ニテ私ノ手首カラ捕縄ヲ切ツ。

ソレカラ私ハ眼隠シテバズ。

ソレカラ私ハ地ノ死体、ウチ生キテキル者ガ死カ否カラ確カタル迄ニ見テ通ツ。彼等ハ皆死ニテ居。

私ハ及人ノ顔ヲ見え、其辺ニハ多量ノ血ガアツ。

私ハ如何ニテ皆ガ殺サレタカ言フ事ハ出来ナ。

私ハ「アライグサ」ハ彼ノ左横腹ニ傷、アライグサ記憶ニル。而シテ血ガ其處カラ流レテ居タ。「アライグサ」ハ彼ノ頭部ヲ、銃ヲ射抜カリ、穴ヲ有ニテ居。

三十五、私ハ全部ガ死ニダ、ヲ確カテ後、隠陽ヲ探シ、洞穴ヲ見ツテ隠シ。

三十六、次、朝私ハ其、洞穴ノ外部ニ浮キ居

ル死体ノ其チヲ見。

ソレ等ノ死体ハ其ノ時ニハミ

ツデテ死体ノウチニ箇ハ洞穴ノ入口ニ波ヲ追

ツレタ。私ハソノ死体ニ觸レズニ洞穴ノ中ニ留リ

唯外部ヲ覗キテ見。

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三十七、其ノ日、晝頃私ハ台、飛行機ガ起進空ニ飛キ居ル音ヲ聞。

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ヲ聞クコトが出来タ。私、飛行機ヲ見タイテ洞穴、
中ニ居タ。
三十八、飛行機が去ツテ後、洞穴ノ上ニ足音ヲ
聞イタ。ソレカラ其ノ洞穴ノ背後ニ通ジテ居ル散
個ノ洞穴ノツクリヲ証ミテ聞イタ。ソレカラ若干ノ日本兵が暗
礁ニ潜ツテ歩イテ居ルヲ見タ。朝ハ全ク退イテ一層
又遠入ヲ来ヌヤトミテ居タ。其ノ若干ハ私ノ居ル
洞穴ノ側ニ来タ。

彼等ノ二人ハ其ノ暗礁カラ一箇ノ死体ヲ引きズリセシ
メソレカラ歸ツテ来テ水ノ深イ場所ヘ他ノ死体
ヲ引きズリ出シテ行ツタ。私ハ洞穴カラ一部始終ヲ
見ル事ハ出来ナカツタ。ソレカラ彼等ハ他ノ死体ノ
始末ニ通ジテ行ツタ。

三十九、私ハ此ノ二人ノ兵が二度程死体ヲ處理シテ
居ルヲコノ目ヲ見タ。私ハ日本人ガ二人死無ク
ニ復ノカヌシガ他ノ兵隊達ガ暗礁カラ引き出シ
タ死体ヲソノ兵隊達カラ拾ヒ揚ゲル迄ニ至ツテ
来ルヲ見タ。其處ニハ又小蒸気がアツタ。

「カヌー」ト小蒸汽トハ「タプウエリ」ノ方カラ来タ。
「カヌー」ハ海岸近クニ潜ガレ小蒸汽ハ緩ヤカニ遠
クヘ動キツツアツタ。

「カヌー」ハ死体ヲ小蒸汽ノ方ニ曳イテ行ツタ。
四〇、ソレカラ「カヌー」ハ「タプウエリ」ノ方ニ向テ歸ツテ行キ
小蒸汽ハ沖ノ方ヘ出テ行ツタ。

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